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mill plants in New England which would bring anything near what they cost. The depreciation beats that of a hill farm, out and out.

LATE BUT VERY GOOD.
(Philadelphia Inquirer.)
The editor for Miss Pauline Fuller's hand appeared from the decision of a chief justice of the United States to a Milwaukee justice of the peace and won his suit. Apparently he usually made the other way, but J. Matt Aubrey evidently knew when to change the rule of practice.

A GOOD CANDIDATE.
(Portsmouth Penny Post.)
The Washington correspondent of Boston Journal gives the names of several candidates for the Naval Office at Boston, among them that of Gen. S. Twitchell as the veteran candidate. This officer being one of the best known and most popular of the veterans, and which has for many years been given to him, even by the most ardent of his opponents. It is not only strongly supported by the rank and file of the army, but by many of the leading Republicans outside their ranks are entirely in favor of his appointment, but only because he is a good soldier, and because he has always been a Republican, and is in every way worthy of this honorable position solicited for him. There should be a great deal of talk about his appointment, not do we believe there will be when the proper time comes to set upon the subject.

PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.
When Mr. Evans was called on his dishing-out privileges, and it was said that the different kinds of wine he had to drink must hurt him, he replied that it was only the inebriety which that would hurt him, and that he was a criminal to seven years in prison. The prisoner's counsel demurred, saying his client's health was poor, and would not live out half the term, and asked for a lighter sentence. The judge complied by sentencing him for life.

Slam is attracting much attention from the abundance of gold found in its western coast. The Spanish mining in the region is simplicity itself, the natives having been in the habit of blowing up the soil, and searching for nuggets with the rudest implements. Successes are easily obtained, and quite a rush of miners is reported.

It is many years since the cable has brought from Europe news pointing to a decrease of armament. But now comes the announcement that one-half of the Serbian army has been disbanded. This will have the standing army about 100,000 strong, and will relieve a number of very poor families of a great load of taxation.

An oral portrait of the late Francis B. Hayes of Lexington, Mass., who was practically the founder of the Chandler school of common sense and of Dartmouth college, has been placed in the art galleries of the college. Mr. Hayes was born in 1810, and died in 1882, and was the son of his father, and in his will bequeathed to that department.

The coincidence arising from the death of Justice Matthews by which his family drops from the Supreme Court circle, and the stepping back of his daughter as mistress of another home in the circle is a very curious coincidence. As there is no reason to suppose the wedding, it is expected that Justice Gray will insist on an early date being fixed, and that ceremony will be quickly performed before the family scatters from under the roof-tree.

The new supervising architect, James H. Widman of Philadelphia, is a Scotch-Irish man by descent, was born in 1840, graduated at Girard college, and got his professional education in his native city. When only 20 years old he made a plan for the Masonic temple in Philadelphia, and was likely to have been a good many public buildings. He probably would not take very kindly to the Foster method, but is likely enough to revise a good many of Foster's designs. He is a native of Scotland, and before the family scatters from under the roof-tree.

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The growing feeling of the Monarchists towards Boulanger probably grows out of the fact that he has not been so successful in tearing down the Republic as they hoped and anticipated. The only reason they ever tolerated him was because he apparently furnished the most available means of bringing about that state of anarchy which was an essential condition precedent of their selling upon the government. That they ever had the slightest intention of aiding him or allowing him to assume the reins of government, after the manner of Louis Napoleon, is improbable. They wanted him to tear down, but they intended to build on the ruins.

The determination of the Dominion government to issue licenses the coming season under the *modus vivendi* indicates a complete change of front. A while ago it was said, and apparently with good reason, that no licenses would be issued, and the public were led to expect a renewal of the persecutions of our fishermen of two years ago. The reason for this change can only be guessed at. Very likely Great Britain has hinted to her that the latter was getting too obstreperous, and that, too, there has been a growing sentiment in the Dominion in favor of friendly relations with the United States, which Sir John Macdonald, shrewd politician that he is, has deemed it wise to recognize.

We regret to observe that Gen. Neal Dow is furnishing arguments both to the friends and the foes of the Massachusetts prohibition amendment. His friends would have a letter recently written by him to the Brooklyn Eagle.

In more than three-fourths of our (Maine) territory, containing far more than three-fourths of our people, the traffic is practically unknown. *Antiquary generation* have never known anything but a rum shop at the ends of the earth. Its foes are quoting this recently written by the General in the Lewiston Journal:

For more than twenty years I have been to every Legislature in Maine, and have introduced petitions, asking for such amendments to the law as would make it possible to suppress rum shops on pretty much as they did twenty years ago.

The permanence of the native American stock in the New England States has been the subject of no little speculation and much incomplete investigation. It has been quite generally believed that the families of foreigners are larger than native families; and that there must be charged on each native stock not only the depletion of the great migration from New England to the Western States, but also the sinewiness of increase incident to that same migration. Statistics upon this subject are easily obtained, but their bearing it is exceedingly difficult to construe correctly. It is well known that the families of foreign extraction are generally larger than native American families; and it is also true that native American families are smaller than they are a generation ago. Here, then, is the apparent discrepancy on the part of the native stock in New England to diminish. But there is involved in this proposition a hidden and unexpected element. The most recently completed census of 1880 shows the importance of this condition in any deduction of conclusions as to the future of New England society. That condition is: The chances of survival of native children are much better than the chances of those of foreign parents. Massachusetts, where the native born and foreign elements of population are very nearly equal affords a demonstration of this fact. The last census of that State shows that of the total number of children 49.1 per cent. are the children of native-born mothers, and 50.9 per cent. are the children of foreign-born mothers; but 51.6 per cent. of all the children living are the children of native-born mothers, and 48.4 per cent. are the children of foreign-born mothers. Of the children not living 45.6 per cent. were the children of native-born mothers, and 54.4 per cent. were the children of foreign-born mothers. On the other hand, the native born mothers have 23,860 more children living and 43,009 fewer children not living. In other words, the decrease in the size of the native New England family does not necessarily mean a decrease in the contribution of native to the population. With improved conditions as to the proportion of children succumbing to the diseases of youth is smaller, and the proportion surviving for the duties of life is larger.

CURRENT COMMENT.

NOT ALWAYS IN CLOVER.

The trustees of the Lowell Mill property have been offered \$25,000 for the plant, which stands on the banks of the company's mill race. The offer is made by a company that shows that manufacturing corporations

